

CONTROVERSY OVER METHODIST HISTORY

Was First Church in New York
or Carroll County, Is Ques-
tion to Be Settled.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 3.—Was a log cabin in Sam's Creek, Carroll county, Md., or a sail loft in William street, near John street, New York, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in America?

This question, the subject of a controversy among high dignitaries in the church, started four years ago, and will come up for settlement at the general conference at Saratoga, now in session.

Stories have been taken openly on the issue.

Methodists down in Maryland, ignoring the credited history of the church, held a celebration, two years ago in honor of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the oldest Methodist church in the country, which they said was erected at Sam's Creek.

Second Celebration.

Here in New York, Methodists are preparing to celebrate in October this year the 150th anniversary of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on the site they insist the first Methodist church in the country was built. Their claim is backed by church records and has official sanction of the general conference, the church's lawmaking body.

Philip Embury, a missionary, arrived in New York from Limerick, Ireland, in 1785. His following quickly grew. When this congregation outgrew its first home he began holding services in a sail loft in William street. This was in 1787. One year later Embury had raised enough money to found a church on the site of the present John street church. The present pastor is the Rev. L. R. Streeter.

Maryland Methodists claim that Robert Strawbridge sailed from Ireland two years before Embury and founded the first church at Sam's Creek, fifteen miles from Baltimore.

There is no officially approved record of this, but there was a church at Sam's Creek, which lasted a few years. In 1912 the subject was brought up at general conference meeting and a commission of seven clergymen appointed to solve the mystery. The meeting was held in Baltimore, and here enters politics.

Refused To Vote.

"Seven representatives were invited from Southern churches to vote on the question," said the Rev. Mr. Carroll today.

"The Rev. Mr. Kelley, the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, and minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sam's Creek, as the vote said the oldest church in America." The board of bishops then requested that action on the question be deferred until the meeting of the general conference this year.

This was ignored, and two years ago the Southern churches celebrated the sesquicentennial at Sam's Creek.

The Rev. Mr. Carroll said there will be a minority report to the general conference objecting to the adoption of the report that the Maryland church is the oldest.

Meantime, the Rev. Mr. Streeter is busy getting ready for the sesquicentennial celebration at the John Street Church.

Baptist Churches in
Semi-Annual Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbia Association of Baptist Churches is being held this afternoon in Anacostia Baptist Church. The meeting opened with devotional services conducted by the Rev. J. W. Many.

Addresses were made by the Revs. B. D. Gaw and W. S. Dunlop. A Bible reading and exposition was given by Mrs. Day F. Clark, of Metropolitan Church.

The evening meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock, when the Rev. J. J. Muir will give an address on "The Three Models," the sermon being preached by the Rev. Gove Griffith Johnson. Mrs. Gilbert A. Clark will sing a solo.

Drink Hot Water
If You Desire a
Rosy Complexion

Says we can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning, to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations, and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which, if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening, and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins, liver spots, pimples or pallid complexion, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach, or constipation should begin this phosphated hot water drinking, and are assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanse, purify and freshen the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the impurities do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.—Adv.

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First Pay Telephone Installed at Women's Camp at Chevy Chase

There were a whole lot of happy girls out at the National Training School camp this afternoon. They crowded around one of the tents, struggling to get inside, just as if a bargain sale were going on within the canvas walls.

Each one firmly clutched a nickel or a dime, and pushed forward good-naturally to win the inside of the tent.

And here is the reason for the crowd and the jollity—a brand new pay station telephone—the first of its kind to be installed in the camp, was in operation.

Just how much of a boon this will be to the girls, mere man with his residence and office telephone at his elbow cannot imagine, unless his telephone wires were suddenly to go dead and he was not able to reach another instrument.

The telephone in the camp until today have been reserved for official or emergency calls, and unless a young woman could satisfy the officer of the day that the message she wished to send was of the greatest importance she was not permitted to use it. But the installation of the pay phone today has changed all of this, and all that a girl must now have, in order to send a message outside, is the inclination—and the nickel.

Marines Ordered About.

One of the most interesting sights at the camp is the spectacle of a big, brawny marine private taking orders from some slender, willowy wisp of a girl, with perfect gravity—and a twinkle in his eye.

The detachment of marines is on the ground to relieve the women of all of the heavy work of camp routine, and also to lend them that sense of security which the gentler sex always declares comes from "having a man in the house."

The marines have learned their lesson well, and step as lively when one of the young women officers send them as they would if the commandant of the marine corps himself had issued the summons.

Up he steps in his best military style, gravely saluting, and halting at three paces.

"Madame—Miss—CAPTAIN!" he often stutters when he approaches. And then standing as solemnly as the great god Bud, he takes his orders and hurries off to execute them.

The uniforms of the girl rookies are all alike with a single exception. The footwear is just about as diversified as is possible.

The maturity of the young women wear the high laced boots prescribed in the uniform specifications, but there are others who appear in puttees and boots which look suspiciously like they belong to big brother, while others have adopted canvas leggings.

Many Becoming Telegraphers.

The click of the field telegraph and the stutter of wireless overhanging the camp today, nearly fifty of the girls having taken up this course. More than a dozen tables equipped with instruments for sending and receiving have been set up.

Announcement was made today that at the completion of each of the two weeks courses, a competition between companies will be held. To the girls of the winning company trophies will be awarded.

Attracted by the unusual features of the National Service camp, many out-of-town women are visiting Chevy Chase.

Among them are some women from Boston who are considering the advisability of starting a similar camp in that city among the members of the National Security League, the Boston City Club, and other similar organizations.

At the lecture course this afternoon

Hon. Henry S. Breckinridge, former Secretary of War, discussed national preparedness, while Dr. Stimson, of the Public Health Service, talked upon hygiene. Mrs. H. D. Howell completed the list of speakers.

After hurriedly putting away a breakfast of savored of out-of-door life, the young women began the second day of training in the art of rendering "first aid" if the men of the nation are called to war.

It is compulsory service that these young women are undergoing out there in camp—but the compulsion comes not through the conscription officer, but the calls of preparedness.

As to actual camp life—that continues to be "just glorious." Every woman—enjoyed that pot of hot coffee, sipped at an hour when ordinarily she is just settling down for a second nap, last night they slept subconsciously awaiting reveille, and no one fussed that her boudoir was a tent or that there was no maid in waiting to dress the hair or bring a shopping list.

Roosevelt As Lecturer.

A tendency on the part of the American people to be consider preparedness from a local rather than a national standpoint, is the chief obstacle in the way of an adequate national defense program, according to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. So long as the locality in which each citizen lives is provided for, he declares, the residents of that locality are prone to disregard the needs of other communities.

This was the theme of his talk on national preparedness delivered yesterday afternoon.

Following the same line of thought, he declared that this principle also seemed true in the Government, where bureaus which should be working for the general good of the nation are engaged in pursuing selfish interests, with a resulting duplication of work and loss of efficiency.

In his opinion, the women's camp will create a spirit of national service.

Baptism of Water.

The camp this morning began its second day of regular routine. For a while last night it seemed likely that the women rookies would receive their baptism. Not of fire, however, but of water.

When the first few drops of last night's shower pattered down on the canvas of the camp, there was a general scurrying for shelter, and the detail of regular service men who are at the camp spent a busy half hour showing their charges how to drop the tent walls, secure them to the tent pegs, and loosen up the guy-ropes.

The food supply at the camp is particularly good and the supply is liberal. Yesterday's menu included:

For breakfast there were oranges, hominy, bacon, bread, butter, apples and coffee; dinner consisted of roast lamb with mint sauce, roast potatoes, June peas, asparagus, lettuce, bread, butter, strawberries and cream; followed by a supper of lamb steaks, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, tea and stewed prunes.

"It is the same menu that they have at the Marine Barracks with the exception of butter," said Mrs. George Bennett, wife of the commandant of the Marine Corps, and who was in charge of the commissary of the camp.

"We have butter three times a day," they only once. The Marine Corps does it for about 27 cents a day; but it costs more, for they have contracts by the year for supplies, while we could make ours only for one month. Also, we have to pay for hauling out here, and as we do not put in such large quantities, we have to pay a little more."

CLUB WOMEN LOCK HORNS ON CLOTHES

Resent Unsolicited Advice From
New Yorker in What They
Should Wear at Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The club women of the United States are about to lock horns on the question of clothes.

In the battle array it will be New York against the rest of the nation—for New York club women have intimated to their sisters of the "provinces" that they do not know how to dress.

The word out in the last issue of the magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Mary A. Peck, "a New Yorker," wrote telling the prospective visitors how to dress.

The first signs of revolt came from Indiana, but now women from San Francisco to New Jersey, and from Canada, to the Gulf are reported to have taken decided exception to the unsolicited advice from the "big town" on clothes for the coming federal convention.

It will be a flash bout unless the New Yorkers retire as they gave indication of doing today. The leading club women would not be quoted.

Under the caption "Correct Dress at the Coming Biennial," Miss Peck wrote: "Many delegates do not know that New York women wear only strictly tailored suits on the streets, or at business, and little or no jewelry. Their suits are usually black in color. Women of the Southland who choose light colors for their spring suits may wear their winter ones since New York is always cool in May. They need but few changes—a good tailored street suit, preferably black, several blouses, and perhaps an evening coat. These with good gloves and comfortable shoes will leave them ready to enjoy and get inspirations from the May biennial. It is also advisable to select small hats. Well dressed women avoid the large ones."

Marshall Says Masons
Make Good Citizens

Masons were praised as "good citizens" by Vice President Marshall last night before the Circle Club at the Ed-bitt.

The Circle Club is made up of Masons who are employed by the District. The Oriental Band of Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, contributed to the musical program.

Officials of the organization are Roger J. Whiteford, president; Ben L. Prince, vice president; Gus A. Schmidt, secretary, and Edwin R. Hease, sergeant-at-arms.

New members taken into the club included William I. Davis, Robert E. Lee, Willard D. Vaughn, James R. Steele, George Nussbaum, John M. D. McLaughlin, J. J. Trevis, D. M. Davis, Ole Jacobson, George R. Wheeler, Henry A. Orison, Henry Schneider, and G. H. Reynolds.

Lincoln Steffins to Speak
On Mexico's Problems

"The Great Hope and the Great Danger of Mexico" will be the subject of an address by Lincoln Steffins, who has just returned from a five-months journey into Mexico with General Carranza, before the Grover Cleveland Community Forum on Sunday afternoon at the Public Library.

Special invitations have been extended members of the House and Senate, citizens of Texas, New Mexico, and other border States, and all others who think that intervention is the solution of the Mexican problem.

Leo Schendel will preside in the absence of President A. J. Driscoll. An open discussion will follow.

SENATE DEMOCRATS HIT AT CIVIL SERVICE

Senate Democrats united last evening to strike another blow at the civil service. By a party vote of 24 to 24 an amendment by Senator Norris was rejected which would have had the effect of applying the civil service law to the appointment of persons under the proposed rural credits system.

The Norris amendment was intended to strike down the Hollis bill provisions meant to let down the bars to political appointees. As the Hollis rural credits bill provides for an army of employees to operate the extensive machinery of the system, it is anticipated that a lot of "deserving Democrats" will be rewarded when the measure becomes a law.

The language of the bill opens the way for political appointments and for these appointments then to be covered into the civil service.

Senator Norris made a powerful argument against the effort to break down the civil service. Democratic Senators sought to justify their course by saying in effect the Democrats proposed to do what was done when Taft put \$5,000 postmasters under the civil service law.

Senator Norris said the Taft order was wrong, and that the Democrats, after condemning Taft's course, were using the Taft order to justify themselves in doing "the same kind of an evil thing."

SKATING CARNIVAL AT THE COLISEUM

Over \$200 in Prizes Offered for
Ability and Character of Cos-
tuming.

All Washington has been invited to don masks and skates to participate in the fancy dress carnival at Central Coliseum tomorrow and Friday nights.

The special provision that every one must wear masks and the request that each wear a fancy costume figures a wide variety of skaters.

Over \$200 in prizes has been offered by the management.

Many who have been tempted to test their ability on skates have been deterred through self-consciousness in attracting attention by their awkwardness. As the mask or fancy dress will completely disguise such persons, a special invitation has been extended them. No body will know the awkward skaters, according to Manager E. S. Whiting, and the carnival may serve a useful purpose in giving them an opportunity to prove to their own satisfaction whether they can skate or not. There will be a number of special features.

tures to the programs on each of the two nights of the carnival. The prizes are not only for individual skaters but for groups.

The awards will be based not only on skating ability but also on the costume or character represented.

Music has been provided for the carnival. There will be exhibitions of fancy skating by experts.

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